



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*argentatus*. It was seen for the last time January 7 by Mr. Rich though daily watch has been kept to the present time, February 22, 1918.

During the period that the bird was seen the mercury was hardly rising above 0° Fah. and the harbor and bay was a solid field of ice except as broken by the ever bushy tugs laboring to keep an open channel.

The only other record of this Gull in Maine that I have found is of a specimen in the United States National Museum, taken in "Penobscot Bay, Me., December,<sup>1</sup> 1894" though three examples have been reported from Grand Menan, N. B., just over the state boundary, two by George A. Boardman,<sup>2</sup> and one by Allan L. Moses.<sup>3</sup> Mr. Moses records his specimen as seen December 31, 1908, but dates are not given for the Boardman specimens.—ARTHUR H. NORTON, *Museum of Natural History, Portland, Me.*

**Glaucous Gull (*Larus hyperboreus*) at Philadelphia.**—On January 1, 1918, Mr. Richard Erskine saw one of these birds while crossing the Delaware River on a ferry boat from Camden, N. J. He was struck with the marked difference in its appearance from any of the Herring Gulls, with the plumages of which he was quite familiar, and suspected its identity. Consulting Chapman's 'Handbook' and the plate in Eaton's 'Birds of New York' he was convinced of the accuracy of his identification, and having a still closer view of the bird on January 4 all possibility of a doubt was dismissed, while a subsequent examination of specimens in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences, only served to confirm his opinion.

This is the first record for eastern Pennsylvania so far as I am aware.—WITMER STONE, *Acad. Nat. Sci., Philadelphia*.

***Pterodroma gularis* in North America.**—Through the courtesy of the Biological Survey and with thanks to Dr. Harry C. Oberholser, who called this matter to my attention and generously turned it over to me for publication, I am enabled to make an interesting addition to the list of North American birds.

A North American specimen of *Pterodroma gularis* (Peale) has for a number of years been in the collection of the Biological Survey in the United States National Museum, and it seems worth while now to put it on record as such. It is No. 230820 of the United States National Museum collection, and was found on the beach at the eastern base of Frosty Peak, Alaska Peninsula, August 6, 1911, by Mr. Alexander Wetmore. This bird, together with another taken by our expedition at the entrance to Kiska Harbor, in the Aleutian Islands, Alaska, form the basis of the recent record of *Æstrelata fisheri* from Alaska (Smithson. Miscell. Coll., Vol. 56, No. 32, February 12, 1912, p. 10). Both these birds have been carefully

<sup>1</sup> 1915: Cooke, U. S. Dept. Agric. Bull. 292, p. 16.

<sup>2</sup> 1897: Chamberlain, Nutt. Man. ii: 245.

<sup>3</sup> 1908: Moses, Journ. Maine Orn. Soc. viii: 15.

compared with the types of both *Pterodroma fisheri* (Ridgway) and *Pterodroma gularis* (Peale), as well as with other pertinent material. Whatever the ultimate disposition of the apparently unique type of *Pterodroma fisheri*, it is certain that the two specimens from Alaska here mentioned are properly referable to *Pterodroma gularis*. They are, it is true, lighter and more greyish than the type of *Pterodroma gularis*, but not more so than other recently collected specimens of this species, so that the differences exhibited are surely not more than individual variations. In accordance with this identification, *Pterodroma gularis* should be added to the list of North American birds. I have long suspected this, but have only recently verified the identification through Dr. Oberholser.

The use of the generic name *Pterodroma* Bonaparte (1856) instead of *Æstrelata* Bonaparte (1857) has already been explained by Dr. E. Hartert (Handlist Brit. Birds, 1912, p. 154), the date (1855) usually cited for the latter proving to be wrong.—A. C. BENT, *Taunton, Mass.*

**Blue Geese on Long Island.**—Long Island is quite out of the usual range of the Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*), and I recall but one record for that locality — 1893 — when Mr. Wm. Dutcher stated that there was one specimen in the collection of the Long Island Historical Society, killed many years ago by Col. Nicholas Pike. That bird was taken on Shinnecock Bay, but the date does not seem to be known. The record appears in 'The Auk,' Vol. X, p. 270.

Within the last few years at least two separate captures of Blue Geese have been made on Long Island, by Captain John H. Prentice, 307th Infantry, while shooting geese over live Canada Geese decoys. Capt. Prentice, at Montauk, L. I., in November, 1911, killed a single Blue Goose, which came in over his decoys. The following year (1912) in the month of October, five Blue Geese came in, and all were secured. In the captures of each year one or more of these birds was sent to the taxidermist Thomas Rowland, in Sixth Avenue, New York, where I saw them. One of them was apparently a bird of the year without any white patches. Two of the specimens were preserved and are now mounted in Capt. Prentice's house at Montauk.

The line of migration of the Blue Geese is usually given as through the Mississippi Valley, and I believe that, in these days, stragglers in other regions are seldom encountered.—GEO. BIRD GRINNELL, *New York City.*

**The Whistling Swan at Cap St. Ignace, P. Q.**—On October 11 last, a flock of seven swans (*Olor columbianus*) was seen on the beach of the south side of the river St. Lawrence at Cap St. Ignace, about forty miles below Quebec. All these birds have been shot and six of them have been sent to me in the flesh to be stuffed. It is the second record of the presence of the bird in our province, that I know of. They were quite tame and seemed to be starved so that the hunters easily shot them.—C. E. DIONNE, *Quebec, Canada.*